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N. 42.

THE COLORED DETECTIVE.

LACY MAKING A RECORD.

Since the appointment of Lacy the colored detective many important things have been discovered by him, which goes to show what a negro can do in all branches of the Government. Whether his appointment will prove a benefit to the city is left to be seen by the record that he is making in the police department. Up to date he has proved to be a terror to evil doers and his name at this time strikes terror wherever he goes.

What is now needed is the appointment of another negro detective to work in the Southern part of the city.

"ARE WE A PROSPEROUS PEOPLE?"

From The American Economist.

This is the question at the head of an article in the January Arena It by its editor, B. O. Flower, of which this opening paragraph shows the aim and method:

Essayists and politicians are continually decanting upon the marvelous prosperity of our nation while comparatively few seem to imagine it necessary to consider what elements are essential to the real prosperity of a people.

The accumulation of great wealth within a country's borders does not necessarily indicate that the nation is prosperous; indeed, this is the vital point which apologists for present conditions ignore, though no fact is more incontrovertible.

For example, if all the wealth of the United States was controlled by five men, while over sixty million people were practically vassals or slaves it could not be said that ours was prosperous people in the true sense of the term.

And it is equally true that if conditions are such that each succeeding year drives millions of our countrymen nearer the dark sea of want and despair, even though a few hundreds or thousands of individuals become vastly wealthier, we are not in a prosperous condition.

In this paper I shall give a few facts taken from different authentic sources which are studiously avoided by those whose trade it is to anaesthetize the public mind and conscience.

Mr. Flower is animated by an earnest wish for the people's good. He writes adly and with frank sincerity, and is not to be classed with demagogues or reckless partisans.

The American Economist has published a good many like facts, and may be held free from any aim to studiously avoid the truth or to anaesthetize mind or conscience.

A statement of his opening word might read as follows: Essayists and politicians are continually decanting on the growing poverty of our people, while comparatively few seem to imagine it necessary to give any but a one-sided and pessimistic view, or to consider facts which disprove their statements-facts from authentic sources which are studiously avoided by those whose trade it is to fill the public mind with prejudice and gloom and hate.

This is not charging it The Arena with being in that trade, but to suggest that it gives too much heed and follows too far, the bad method of these traders.

We have had a great deal of exaggeration on the one side, and doubtless somewhat of diminution on the other. We want the truth which lies between. For years newspapers of the certain kinds have studiously circulated magnified reports of farm mortgages and other proofs of alleged distress. For instance, Michigan farm mortgages have been widely given at six times what the official report of that State make them.

Stories and essays, and figures made to lie by being one-sided, have shown heavy and constant toil, coarse and poor living and hate and despair under cruel

THEY SAY.

Lem Baily is a candidate for food inspector.

The inauguration committees have turned some people's heads.

Of course they are democrats.

They may join the people's party in '96, if that party should be successful.

It will not be until after the election, however.

After election democrats are numerous now.

Their ardor is about over now.

The American will give every man a record if he hasn't one.

Journalism on that basis is a failure.

Did you hear the news?

Two hundred colored republicans have turned to be democrats.

The democratic party cannot be fooled that way.

Don't be annoyed should you see it in the Bee.

They are still here and don't.

Don't be alarmed, the country is safe.

They are making a still hunt for food inspector.

Why is it that colored men will not apply for places held by white men?

Be on the alert for the enemy. They are patiently waiting for the plums.

C. H. J. Taylor is in great demand.

If he doesn't get the recordership he has them all thinking so.

It is a nice thing to get persons to think sometimes.

Some people will not think.

It is reported that the American editors will also be given an opportunity.

They want more time to edit their paper.

They shall have it, remarked a colored democrat a few days ago.

Some editors have more time than they want.

It is strange that some people want so much time.

It is natural for lazy people to ask for more time.

Active colored editors, under this administration, are not in need of time.

The "Evening Star" wants to know if the Recorder's office is regarded a colored man's office.

Not any more than thousands of offices held by white men and have been held by them since the organization of the government.

If a colored man holds an office under two administrations white men assume that colored men regard them colored officers.

Be kind to those who aid you in idleness.

The recorder's office will not be vacant for a year.

Dan Brooks would like to be regarded a great man.

If Taylor is made recorder, he imagines that he will run the office.

A pointer Dan. Put it in your pipe and smoke it.

A white man will be recorder.

Some men are wise in their own estimation.

The President has returned.

The appointment will be Matthews, of Albany.

The next will be Stewart, of New York City, or Peter H. Clark.

Ross, of Iowa, will follow.

Astwood, of New York City, will be next in line.

Smith, of Alabama, is looking at Liberia and often consults the map as to the best route to take.



RICHARD OLNEY

First Auditor Baldwin, of the Treasury, has ordered that no account shall be made special—first to come shall be first served.

Armed bands of revolutionists have appeared in the interior of Cuba, and the province of Santiago de Cuba has been declared in a state of siege.

The severest snow of the year raged the early part of this week in Wyoming. The storm was general throughout the State. Thousands of sheep are reported lost.

An Ontario Western train ran into a mass of rock which had slid on the rails at Fish Eddy, N. Y., Thursday night. The engine rolled over the car twenty-five feet into the Delaware River. The engineer and fireman jumped and escaped unharmed.

DR. BUCHANAN GUILTY.

His Wife's Death by Poison Laid at His Door.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, who has been on trial for the past few weeks before Recorder Smith, New York, charged with the poisoning of his wife, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury remained out for 28 hours, and their lengthy deliberation gave the defendant and his counsel the hope that they would at least disagree.

The verdict was in the nature of a surprise. The Buchanan case has excited a good deal of interest, following so closely as it did the case of Carlyle W. Harris, and was similar in many respects to that celebrated case. Buchanan, like Harris, was a physician who married a woman much older than himself.

The woman (Anne B. Sutherland Buchanan) had amassed considerable money through her proprietorship of a disorderly house in Newark, N. J. The couple did not live very happily together, and when the woman died suddenly under suspicious circumstances, leaving a will in which she bequeathed all her property to her husband, an old admirer of the woman called the attention of the authorities to the case. An investigation by them resulted in Buchanan's arrest and his subsequent trial ended in his conviction.

Another peculiarity of the case was that Buchanan was divorced from a young and beautiful woman to marry his second wife, and remarried his first wife within three weeks after the death of the second. Counsel for Buchanan will apply for a new trial on the ground that had Juror Paradise not fainted the jury would have disagreed, necessitating a new trial.

Found After Ten Years.

The son of Thomas Schles, who with his sister, was lost ten years ago at Medford, Wis., has been found, and returned to his home. When the children disappeared it was thought after a search for them had failed that they had been devoured by wild animals, but it seems now that they were stolen by Indians. The boy escaped from the red skins, and found work on a farm near Mishicot. He speaks the Indian language fluently but very little English, and it was only through words dropped here and there to his employer who happened to be acquainted with his folks that he was finally recognized. His father arrived and took charge of him. The boy says he knows where his sister is. He was 5 and the girl 7 years old when they disappeared.

A Big Oil Deal.

It is announced from Findley, O., that the Standard Oil Company has secured entire control of its chief rival, the Manhattan Oil Company. The Manhattan Company was organized by the same New York millionaire who sold the Lima Oil Company out to the monopoly with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and within the past six months has acquired properties worth \$1,000,000. The Manhattan forced the price of crude oil up from 15 to 40 cents per barrel. It is said to have lost millions on its late contracts. The property transferred is valued at \$15,000,000. It is believed oil will take a heavy drop.

Abe Buzzard as an Evangelist.

Abe Buzzard, the former outlaw of the Welsh Mountains, who was recently paroled from the Eastern Penitentiary, on Sunday last appeared as an evangelist in several Philadelphia pulpits to turn sinners from their ways. He proved to be an interesting speaker. He told the story of his conversion in a way which convinced those who heard him that he had had a long struggle with himself, but had won the battle.

Narone Widows Insane.

A London dispatch states that the wife of Captain Roberts, of the steamship Narone, which, without doubt, founded with 70 people aboard after the vessel sailed from Liverpool February 11 for New York, and the wife of Chief Officer Wright, second in command, have both gone insane. Despair, caused by the loss of their husbands, unsettled their minds. Both have been placed in an insane asylum.

President Cleveland has decided not to accept the resignations of the delegates to the International Monetary Conference. The commission will, therefore, remain unchanged, unless some of the members decline to serve. The conference will meet May 30, and the question of a further postponement will rest entirely with its members.

A council with the Navajo Indians is to take place today, at which Lieutenant Plummer will demand the surrender of Rauchman Welsh's murderers. The treachery of the Indians is feared, and if they refuse to agree to a peaceful arrangement at once, war will be declared.

Troops are now on the ground, ready for immediate service.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

No gold was shipped from New York last week to Europe.

Over fifty-five Chinamen registered under the Geary law at Pittsburg.

The hog industry is flourishing in North Carolina. There is an increase of 100 per cent over last year.

The big meat packers are storing their products in Eastern cities, in expectancy of a switchmen's strike in May.

The Trenton master builders are likely to give the increased wages demanded by the bricklayers and plasterers.

By the capsizing of an Arab dhow, in which 120 slaves were being conveyed south of Madagascar, all were drowned.

By a Court of Appeals decision, leaf tobacco importers will recover nearly \$2,000,000 in duties from the Government.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland moved from the White House to their summer residence, "Woodley," this week.

Insurance Agent Thomas E. Wards, of West Shokan, near Roundout, N. Y., is missing and forgeries are charged against him.

Leaders ordered a strike of the union dockers in London and the men went out, but almost immediately resumed their tasks.

Three colored children named Edwards were burned to death in their home near Aberdeen, Miss., while their parents were away at work.

While things are outwardly quiet at Belfast, Belgium, there is an increased bitterness of feeling between the Catholics and Protestants.

Sam Small's daughter, Letta Jackson, of Knoxville, Tenn., sued Arthur and Luther Wright for \$10,000, which she alleges her husband lost in gambling.

Miss Carrie Granville, playing with a troupe at a Newark Opera House, accidentally swallowed some croissants and landau used for a toothache, and died.

The naval authorities of Spain have been ordered to prepare war materials to be sent at once to Cuba to subdue the revolt which is gaining strength there daily.

Justice Andrews, of New York, overruled most of the demurrer of Colonel Ingersoll to Rev. Dr. Dixon's answer to the libel suit, and the case will now be tried.

Jesse Marden, of Baltimore, Md., has succeeded in saving 1,000,000 postage stamps. The lady began her collection three years ago, dating back from October last.

It has been arranged by Admiral Gerard and the railroads that one hundred of the visiting Admirals and officers of the Columbia fleet shall visit the World's Fair.

Blaming himself for the fire that destroyed Cornelius Vanderbilt's Newport house last winter, Michael Helin, a head servant, shot himself on Sunday last in New York.

Rev. Sam Small has retracted scandalous remarks he made about young women, at Griffin, Ga., because they attended dancing parties. A committee of the young girls' brothers waited on him.

The National World's Fair Commission met in Chicago Wednesday. Though most of the members favor Sunday opening the commission will respect the action of Congress and keep the Fair closed.

When the train bearing 200 Zulus for the Fair reached Chicago, the savages were in possession, having locked the conductor and brakeman in the baggage car, because one of their number had lost some property.

Latest reports from the tornado swept Oklahoma territory made it certain that at least seventy-five were killed and 200 injured. In the vicinity of Norman 150 farms are swept clean of buildings, fences, orchards and crops.

It is proposed to set up the big monolith quarried at Prentice, Wis., as a monument to James G. Blaine. It is the biggest stone ever quarried. It is 115 feet long, 10 feet square at the base and 4 feet square at the top, and is 46 feet longer than Cleopatra's Needle.

Roehl, the murderer who escaped from Sing Sing prison, has strong reasons for not getting caught. The New York Court of Appeals has handed down a decision since the escape affirming the conviction for murder in the first degree in Roehl's case. If caught he will surely be electrocuted.

The Bank of Australasia, with branches in Australia and agencies in most cities of the United Kingdom, was forced to suspend, the head offices being in Melbourne. The liabilities are £7,500,000, and assets, £10,000,000. Efforts are making in various parts of Australia to allay the panic.

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ROYAL SEWING MACHINE

WARRANTED 5 YEARS

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

**IN THIS COUNTRY AND HOW HE WILL
ATTAIN HIS FULL RECOGNITION
AS A MAN AND A CITIZEN.**

This is the question that is agitating the public mind now and one that will continue to disturb the political elements until the negro is recognized as a man and a citizen. The probability of the negro's future in this country largely depends on his individual efforts. He is a citizen in the eyes of the law, but, when that is applied to the negro he is often "weighed in the balances and found wanting". There is but a little justice for the negro in the South; lynch law reigns supreme there again there is but one way to overcome it.

1st. The negro must attend to his own business and protect the virtue of his own women.

2d. He must support his own institutions and such institution that will be equally as beneficial to him as his own.

3d. He must accumulate property and educate his children and teach them to be good law abiding citizens.

4th. Politics must be subordinated and his other interests must be paramount.

5th. One class must not attempt to be white and think themselves superior to those whose character and reputation will stand the calcium light.

A crave for social equality with the Anglo-Saxons must not be entertained.

If you have money and education your color will not be bar to your admission in the best society. Money and education are the powers that draw. The fault among a great number of the negroes in this country is in their silence.

There is more genuine honesty and industry among the colored farmers in this country than you will find among two thirds of the negroes holding government positions.

The negro must show his manhood among his own people before he can expect to be placed upon an equal basis with his more fortunate white fellow citizens.

These are the forces that are needed before the negro will obtain his full rights as a man and a citizen.

NEGRO LEADERSHIP.

Some people have an idea that as soon as a negro is appointed to an office he becomes a leader. This idea never was so false. The moment a negro is appointed to office if he was a leader at the time, he loses all the energy he ever had. He becomes a coward and if he knows a thing to be wrong he has not the moral courage to say so. The country is full of negro office leaders, or diplomatic leaders they are generally called. Consider for instance a man to be appointed by President Harrison, and if the president should make some objectionable appointments, that negro or white man will not criticize such an appointment. It makes no difference how much money he is worth, the more money he has the bigger coward he is.

There are hundreds of white and black republicans in office who were appointed by Mr. Harrison and are abusing him now.

Ex-President Harrison has faults, now that he never had while he was president. The editor of the New York Age who supported Mr. Harrison during the last campaign is abusing him as hard as he supported him. Strange to say, Mr. Harrison had no such faults when the brilliant editor of the Age was candidate for the Haytian mission under Mr. Harrison.

There is another class of leaders called after the election leaders. This class remained mute during the fight, and as soon as the fight was over these individuals took control of the inaugural ceremonies received appointments on committees and after the inauguration they applied for some of the largest offices in the gift of the President. If they were previously democrats

and a republican president had won, they would soon become republicans.

As it is now, negroes who have always affiliated with the republican party have declared themselves to be democrats. It is surprising as well as amusing to witness the fight that is going on in the different departments, for places; those who, just two days before the election and in some instances on the day of the election were red hot republicans are now democrats.

This is what you call American leadership.

The negro race is without a leader until one rises and instructs the masses and direct them to learn the principles that are requisite to make leader and one that will not truckle to the blandishments of official favors so long will the race retrograde.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

It is so strange that some of the present republican office holders can find so much fault with Ex-President Harrison.

They will find fault with President Cleveland should he retire from the Presidency in 1896. The editor of the New York Age, is a peculiar genius.

He always had nice things to say about Mr. Harrison when he was President and when the Age editor was a candidate for the Haytian mission. If Mr. Harrison was a good man then, is he not as good now that he is out of office?

It is so with some people, they can find a great deal of good in you when you are in a prosperous condition, but, the moment you are on the downward road, you then receive blows and knocks from those you have done the most for.

This administration, if the BEE judges it rightly, is opposed to demagogues and political acrobats.

SALOONS IN SOUTH WASHINGTON.

The communication of Rev. Walter H. Brooks in another column of this paper, is timely and suggestive. Indeed, it contains food for thought and should be carefully read and considered by all classes of citizens.

It is true as he has stated that a majority of the saloons in this city, can be found among the colored people which is, undoubtedly a reflection on the race.

No one is to blame but the colored people for the large number of saloons in the section of the city to which this learned and distinguished divine refers.

Will the people continue to allow so many of them to exist? Is there not to be an improvement in this whiskey traffic? A large percent of the crime committed in this city is on account of whiskey.

Take heed at what Rev. Brooks has said and let the colored people improve their condition.

Miss J. E. Anderson, the business manager of the BEE who has selected a fine outfit and new heading for the BEE will return to the city next week. Great credit is to be given this lady for her taste and the energy that she has displayed in her efforts to make the BEE the best paper in this country the new dress will appear soon.

TO BE CONGRATULATED

The colored jurors in the Clarke Howard murder case are to be congratulated by the stand they took in holding out for the acquittal of Howard. There was not the slightest proof that Howard killed his assailant.

SOUTH WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

There is a very flourishing dancing school in South Washington composed of the following young persons. Misses B. Collier, C. Haines, J. Williams, B. Whitlow, M. Manning, M. Burke, I. Conte, Furby, Dr. P. B. Brooks, R. B. Wilkerson, A. Turner, J. G. Tigner.

Miss G. Savoy, pianist.

The Industrial Circle was delightfully entertained by Miss Sadie Underwood, Thursday April 27: Those present: Misses A. Barnes, Pres. M. E. Short, B. Whitlow, E. V. Harris, B. Carter, Cora Peck, Mrs. Anderson, Messrs. R. Pendleton, J. Newman, B. Boyd, C. Webster, F. W. Short.

Miss B. Carter is a very promising young lady of South Washington.

FASHION NOTES.

An empire gown developed in white cashmere trimmings of lace and ribbon is very pretty for a commencement costume.

Young women should not wear much jewelry, and what is chosen should be of the simplest.

Navy, grayish-blue, gray and golden brown serge of a light weight are serviceable for traveling costumes.

Mixed and striped cheviots are as staple as serge, will be newer in their mixed appearance than in plain colors.

For mid summer wear the Japanese silk gowns are delightfully cool and will be more patronized this summer than ever.

A water proof or printed silk can have an Empire or bell shirt with lace or three ruffles. Pointed or "habit" basque or round waist.

Pongee, silk-striped gingham, live and other lawns and crepes will answer for home afternoon wear, though the latter material is also a favorite for the evening.

There is no mistake in trimming with lace as this summer will rival last summer in that respect.

Laws are daintily trimmed with ruffles edged with Valenciennes or torchon lace.

A pale tan pongee coveren with green and lavender blossoms can be worn all summer without washing.

A figured china silk may be worn for calling and evening wear.

Rephrys that will be much liked show the many colored Roman stripes in faint shades and what are known as the bed-ticking contrasts.

In batists are noted plain yellow with a black line, pale-blue with lime and moss green with a black line.

In sateens an effort is made to duplicate summer silk and it is successfully done it is difficult to tell whether it is silk or sateen.

Dotted muslins are always fashionabile.

Piques in faint yellow and white are liked and are usually developed with a skirt and jacket.

A printed silk should be trimmed with lace.

All skirts are faced with hair cloth lining some five and others fifteen inches in depth.

Fancy odd waists and blouses will be a craze during the summer.

Use plaid silk crepon with velvet accessories.

The "admiral", a jaunty broad brim sailor is among the latest milinery.

The blazer suits are still in vogue, especially for traveling.

A NEW ORDER OF VOICES.

So many young women waste time and money in laboring to sing, when singing well is entirely beyond them, that it is a pity they do not occupy themselves more profitably in training themselves to speak properly, writes Junius Henri Browne in an article on "The Voices of American Women" in the May Ladies' Home Journal. Not many lessons would be required to make their voices smooth, even agreeable, as we see in the of young women who have been prepared for the stage. The youthful reporter, however, could not believe it possible that Sir John wanted editing, and took down every word. His editor, on seeing the copy told him it would not do, and as it was not wanted for the next morning, he was advised to go and see Sir John and get him to correct it.

Upon being shown in the reporter found Sir John, as usual, very affable. Having explained the object of his visit, the reporter was desired to read his notes aloud. This he did, while Sir John lay on a sofa listening with a face of extreme solemnity to his own incoherencies and correcting them as occasion required. When the notes were finished, the Premier rose, laid his hand on the young man's shoulder, and said in the most fatherly of tones:

"I see exactly what has happened. Now my dear young friend, I am an old man and you are a young one, and you will therefore not mind if I give you a word of advice as to the practice of your profession. My advice is this: Never attempt to report a speech unless you are perfectly sure that you are sober."

With this Sir John bowed out his astonished visitor.

THE BEE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

EAST WASHINGTON,
W. Fowler, 318 3rd St., E.
Estimates for advertising furnished on application. Objectual advertisements will not be inserted at any price. All remittances should be made by draft, postal money order or registered letter. Money forwarded in this way is at the sender's risk. In sending money the amount and what it is should be distinctly stated. All letters, etc., should be addressed to BEE PUBLISHING CO., Washington D. C.

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1109 1st St., N. W., WASH., D. C.

WHERE THE BEE CAN BE HAD
Prof. J. W. Fowler, 318 3rd street, s.e.
J. H. Boier, Druggist, corner 1st and M
tree, northeast.
Philadelphia House, 348 Penn. A. e., n. w.
W. W. Jackson, 228 4th street, n. w.
Moses, a.n.e., 205 4th street, n. w.
J. P. Stewart, 352 Pennsylva nia Ave. n. w.

NEW YORK CITY.

D. A. Green, 429, 6th Ave.
BOSTON, MASS.
Wm. L. Reed, 934 Cambridge st.

ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA,

W. A. Carter, 318 Wilkes street.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893

Locals.

WANTED: At this office two la
dies to learn the printing business.
Permanent work. Apply at once.

There will be some very fine at
tractions at Kerwan's theatre next
week.

Walter Middleton is doing a very
good pension business. If you
want your pension cases attended
properly do not fail to give him
a call.

Three persons attended the concert
of Madame Selika Wednesday
night. The rain prevented a large
attendance.

Mr. Calvin T. S. Brent is doing a
successful business.

The remains of the late Mrs. L.
Chase will be interred on Thursday
May 18th.

Mr. W. H. Clark is building fifteen
fine houses.

The improvements that are to go
on Mr. W. A. Stewart's home will
make it one of the finest in the city.

Call at the BEE office if you want
cheap and first class printing done.

All mothers were impartial
how much more happiness might
be found in all our homes. Our
accustomed to observing family
life can see much unhappiness re-
sulting from that cause. Children
starving for a little demonstration
of love oftentimes see it all lavished
on another brother or sister
who is growing up to a life of sel-
fishness because the parent has
partially indulged its every
whim. And the Marthas in our
families! I have often heard
Mary commanded and Martha cen-
sured, but I think that if Martha
had gone to entertain the friends
they would have had no dinner
as part of their entertainment.
How often have I heard people
say: "How entertaining Nei it
is, so different from her sister
Jennie," while I knew that
Jennie had been preparing the
dinner, though all the time
wishing she might be in the mids
of the guests. But there always
had been Marthas doing too much
"serving," and always will be
until mothers rear their children
more wisely and with less
partiality, so that all shall share
alike—B. E. E. Ladies Home
Journal.

A well known man of large experience,
Mr. A. J. Baker, Agent for the Merchantile
Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., statio-
ned at Javensville, W. Va., tell what he knows
about Salvation Oil. This is what he has
to say: "You Salvation Oil for a sprain
and rheumatism combined, for that is
what I used it for; it is the best remedy
that I ever used. The first bottle old me
so much good that I kept on using it until
it cured me. It is the best remedy of
which I ever used."

THE WORLD'S FAIR.
Final arrangements for the Sale of Tick-
ets via the B. & O. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to at-
tend the World's Fair the Baltimore &
Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion tickets
to Chicago and return, at low rates.
TICKETS will be on sale until November
1st, 1893. They provide for a reduction
of 20 per cent, below regular rates. These
tickets will be valid only for continuous
journey. Tickets at higher rates will be
issued and will permit holders one stop over
on the line going and returning.

Partial accommodations may be re-
served in advance of journey. For rate
and information apply to near St. B. & O.
Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md. m-14.

For pains of all kinds, whether rheumatic,
nervous, or otherwise, salvation oil is
the great cure on earth. Mrs. Anne
Turner, 1215 Market St., Denver, Col.,
writes: "I contracted a heavy cold, with
body, and with pains all through my
body. A friend suggested salvation oil.
After using it three nights in succession
I know, the fourth morning cured of all
pains."

ODD CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Instances Where It Has Resulted from a
Sudden Mental Shock.

Sir William Dalby, consulting aural
surgeon to St. George's Hospital, has
been noting down some "strange inci-
pents in practice" that is to say, cer-
tain cases within his own experience as
a medical practitioner—which he con-
fesses himself unable to account for by
any course of cause and effect with
which the profession can be said to be
at all accurately familiar, says the Lon-
don News.

The most curious have reference to
the effects of emotion on the various
senses. One is that of a lady who was
standing before her toilet table and looking
through an open door into her husband's dressing room, when she saw in a mirror the reflection of her hus-
band in the act of cutting his throat. From that moment she was absolutely deaf.

A similarly sudden and complete loss
of hearing happened some years later
to a young married lady who was sud-
denly brought face to face with her dead
husband at a time when she believed
him to be quite well and when she was
going to meet him after a long absence.

On various occasions Sir William
Dalby has noted the remarkable effects
produced upon the hearing by emotional
influences, not only by great
mental shocks, but by mental strain.
He has known not only sudden grief,
but also overwhelming joy instantly to
make a person quite deaf. Sir William
Dalby has known the sense of smell to
be lost by very strong emotional influence,
and with this the sense of taste.

A remarkable instance of loss of a
faculty is that of a brother physician
who in boyhood found himself suddenly
deprived of the power of speech. He was
a man of middle age and robust
appearance. His hearing was perfect
and he could understand all that was said,
but his replies were always communicated
by pencil and paper. One day this physician announced
that the power of speech had returned
as suddenly as it had originally left
him. He added that he was entirely
unable to ascribe the recovery to any
cause, and Sir William Dalby confesses
that his experience does not enable
him to offer any explanation.

What Grandma Used.

The belles of the seventeenth century
slept with their hands in chicken
skin gloves to give the skin delicacy
and whiteness.

To keep the complexion peachy and
pink the old time beauties believed
there was nothing equal to the juice of
strawberries, either fresh or preserved.

Madame Recamier is said to have
bathed her face, neck and arms in
fresh buttermilk once a day.

April snow water, bottled and well
corked, was and is used by many a
soft skinned woman for the preserva-
tion of her loveliness.

To make the waist slender it was the
custom of early English ladies to sleep
in stays tightly clasped and corded. But
this is not to be recommended for
beauties nowadays.

When a society belle of our grand-
mothers' day happened to be afflicted
with a foot too long for beauty, she
shortened its apparent length by wear-
ing very high heels. Sometimes the
heels were so high that grandmamma
could scarcely walk upon them.

To remove skin blemishes that were
too pronounced to serve as beauty
marks the unlucky old time beauties
used to bind salt pork upon the offend-
ing spots, and sometimes even
skins and chopped frogs' legs were em-
ployed.

Slitting the skin at the outer edge of
the eye to give greater size to that orb
was not an uncommon thing in the
good old days.

If a girl happened to be afflicted
with stooping shoulders her devoted
mother would bind a flat piece of
board upon her back to keep the erring
shoulders straight.

But there were some very dainty
things which were employed by grand-
mamma and her friends to keep them-
selves lovely. For example grand-
mamma dipped her laces in lavender
water to make them smell sweet. She
sprinkled her locks with oil of rose-
mary. Her finger tips were touched
with rose paste and so were her lips,
while her skin was fragrant with attar
of roses which old nurse poured into
her bath.

Russian Peasants.

Here is an amusing and strictly true
incident, illustrating the character
traits of the Russian peasants.

A party of peasants who had been
cutting wood in a forest near Diana,
had spent all their earnings on
drink, were wending their way home-
ward.

"Well, brethren," said one of the
party, "we are a lot of bad fellows."

"How so?" asked the tippiest.

"We have wasted our summer's earnings
in brandy, while every honest man
should lay by something for the winter."

All looked grave at his rebuke.
Then:

"We are a lot of bad fellows, indeed," rejoined the party.

"Let us punish our summers earnings
in brandy, while every honest man
should lay by something for the winter."

The whole party assented again.

They cut sticks and began executing
the self-imposed punishment. They
each stripped and stoically received the
stripes.

The last one of the party, however,
demurred, and attempted to run away
before his turn came. He was caught,
and in punishment for his attempt to
escape he received fifty lashes, double
the number of the designated chastisement.

Hardly alive, the poor fellow was
brought to Diana, where he was laid up
in the hospital for some time.

AMUSEMENTS:

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Week Commencing Monday May 8.
Times: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

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A brilliant Aggregation of
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Stars of London Music Halls!
Swell English Burlesque Queen!
40 Bright British Beauties!

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Room, elegantly

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provement.

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Cable and Elevated Rail way
trains direct to the "World's Co-
lumbia Exposition grounds" and to
all parts of the city pass our doors
regularly.

When visiting our city please
favor us with your patronage and
oblige. Respectfully, &c.,

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Proprietors.

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The Leading House in the City
Patronized by the traveling pub-
lic from all sections of the country.

B. D. Whitehurst, Proprietor,
"As we journey through life let us live
by the way."

KEEPING A WIFE YOUNG.

A certain amount of social life is
absolutely essential to all of us—to
the old as well as to the young,
writes Edward W. Bok in a pertinent
article on man's inability to see things
as others see them, in the May Ladies' Home Journal. A woman never grows so old that she
ceases to enjoy the company of others, and generally the older she
grows the more she enjoys it. It is
always a pity to see a man fall
into a state which he explains by
saying: "Oh, we're getting old, and
don't care for so much variety in
our lives." In the pure unselfishness
of his soul he always speaks of
"us" and "we," as if it naturally
follows that because he is getting
old he must keep pace with him in his decline. Men all
too often make their wives too old. His actions and his habits necessarily influence those of his wife. Let him keep in touch with the world, and both he and his wife
will be the better and the younger
for it. I like to see a man proud of
his wife because she keeps young. Old age is beautiful and has its advantages, but a man makes a great
mistake when he rushes a woman
unnecessarily toward it. And he
does it perfectly when he deprives
her of those enjoyments which every man should give his
wife. No economy is so false, so
hollow and so misguided as that
which seeks to withhold one pleasure
from the life of a good woman, a
true wife or a loving mother. The
best home a man can give a woman
becomes "poky," as one woman I
know expresses it, if she is asked to
live in it three hundred and sixty
days out of every year. The
good Lord knows that woman's life
in this world is hard enough. She
travels a path of endurance and
suffering, to which man, be he ever
so heavily afflicted, is an entire
stranger. It was given to man to
make that path as pleasant, as easy
and as bright as possible. Every
dollar that a man spends for the
happiness of the woman of his home
will come back to him in double,
yes, in four-fold measure.

There were some very dainty
things which were employed by grand-
mamma and her friends to keep them-
selves lovely. For example grand-
mamma dipped her laces in lavender
water to make them smell sweet. She
sprinkled her locks with oil of rose-
mary. Her finger tips were touched
with rose paste and so were her lips,
while her skin was fragrant with attar
of roses which old nurse poured into
her bath.

These contracts contain three
very important features to the pol-
icy holder (should he wish to dis-
continue his payments because of
temporary embarrassment) name-
ly:

First.—To secure a paid up pol-
icy, or,

Second.—To have the face value
of the policy extended for as many
years and days as the reserved value
will carry it, which is always speci-
fied in the policy when issued, or,

Third, To secure a loan on the pol-
icy from the Company.

The PENN MUTUAL is noted

for its solidity and its strictly hon-
orable dealings with its policy

holders and the prompt and just

settlement of all claims.

Would you like an estimate show-
ing the different options, etc., at
your exact age? If so, please send
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birth.

Estimates and circulars cheer-
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by our leading business men of

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TUAL for 36 years.

LOUIS H. STABLER,

Special Agent,

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\$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters & #15 for
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better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability,
Speed, Ease of Operation wears longer
without cost of repairs than any other
machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother
the operation. It is N-at Substantial,
nickel-plated, and adapted to all kinds of
typewriting. Like a

TO VEST THE CHINESE LAW.

A Case Will be Made and Carried to the Supreme Court.

The plan for testing the right of the Government to expel Chinamen from the country under the Chinese Exclusion act of May 5, 1892, have been perfected between the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice and the courts. The plan is for a Chinaman to be arrested in New York on May 6, the first day after the expiration of the year which Chinese residents were given to register, and to have him taken before a commissioner, as provided by law. The commissioner will decide that he ought to be deported, and an appeal will be taken to Judge LaCombe, of the United States Circuit Court, upon the ground that the Chinaman is entitled to release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge LaCombe, it is understood, will decide in accordance with the terms of the act—that such a writ cannot issue, and that the provision against the writ of habeas corpus for subjects of a foreign power is not in conflict with the Constitution. The counsel for the Chinaman will then appeal to the Supreme Court, and arguments will be heard at once upon all the law questions involved.

Drought in Europe.

Rain has not fallen in many parts of Europe in two months. England has no record parallel of long drought. France has to go back more than a century and a half, to 1738, to find an equal period of dryness. Rain has become such a phenomenon that people quite enjoy reading statistics about it, and in Paris telegrams announcing showers in distant provinces are posted and scanned with as much interest as news of earthquakes would be. There is already a very serious side of the subject. There is a genuine famine of green vegetables, and prices are 50 to 100 per cent above the normal. Great forest fires, which have in some cases destroyed villages, have swept large tracts in various parts of Europe this week. Even grass has withered, and there is not the usual spring pasture for stock. Planting was early, but the crop prospects are now very gloomy.

Gladstone's Narrow Escape.

The fact has been disclosed by the confession of the fanatic Townsend, now in jail in London, that he deliberately planned the assassination of Mr. Gladstone. He waylaid Gladstone in the park, as he was going home about midnight, but failed to fire because of a fancied resemblance of Gladstone to his deceased father. Townsend openly justifies his decision to kill Gladstone on the advice publicly given by the Tory leaders. He declares such an act would be only justifiable homicide, according to the best interpretation of the language of Balfour and Churchill. Mr. Gladstone himself treats the case of the crank with complete indifference; his friends, however, hope he will abandon his custom of strolling home alone through the park at midnight.

Recent Appointments.

President Cleveland made the following appointments this week: L. F. McKinney, of New Hampshire, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia; Thomas L. Thompson, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil; George William Caruth, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Portugal; John M. Wiley, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Bordeaux.

A Colossus Among Trusts.

Final details in organizing the leather trust, composed of the leading dealers in sole leather in New York, Boston, Baltimore and other places, and the owners of large tanneries, which is to be called the United States Leather Company, are being carried out in New York. It is said that the company will be capitalized at \$180,000,000; \$80,000,000 preferred, \$60,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 in debenture bonds.

Wanted to Shoot Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone, who was out late to a dinner party in London, had just entered his home when a man was noticed on the steps. A policeman ordered him away and arrested him. In the scuffle the man, whose name was William Townsend, fired a pistol. From letters found on his person, directed to Gladstone, threatening to shoot him, it was decided that the man was a crank.

Cleveland and the Russian Treaty.

A committee appointed by a mass meeting last Sunday in Chicago to protest against the Russian Treaty called on President Cleveland and presented the resolutions adopted. Mr. Cleveland said that the right of asylum was carefully guarded by the treaty, and that the document should be published as soon as it was within his power to bring about that result.

Stamp Gatherer's Fate.

With the vague understanding that she would receive \$500 as soon as she collected 1,000,000 canceled postage stamps, Miss Lottie Lair, of Berwick, Pa., toiled for three years gathering them. She finally secured the desired number; but also there was no purchaser and no \$500. She became melancholy, and it is feared may lose her reason.

Coal Prices Are Reduced.

The Western and Eastern coal agents held a meeting in New York city, at which the Western agents reduced the price per ton 50 cents on the four sizes, broken, egg, stove and nut coal, thus in a measure following the example of the Eastern agents. The latter recommended the monthly output to be 2,750,000 tons.

A Colored Tariff Reform Club.

The "Colored Tariff Reform Club of Georgia" has been organized at Atlanta for the discussion of political questions. A resolution has been adopted endorsing the administration of President Cleveland.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Hungary proposes to legally recognize the Israelites' religion.

The bankers and financiers of the world will hold a congress at Chicago from June 19 to 25.

The German Reichstag has voted to make the German representative at Washington an Ambassador.

The list of casualties by last week's cyclone in Oklahoma Territory, foots up fully 100 killed and 500 injured.

Queen Victoria, who has past several weeks in Florence, Italy, arrived with her suite at Windsor Castle.

"Bunco King" O'Brien, on trial for helping "Bunco King" O'Brien to escape, was acquitted at Rome, N. Y.

The Ohio Republican State Convention will be held at Columbus on June 7 and 8. The old ticket will be renominated.

It is probable that the trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her parents will begin in June, at Fall River, Mass.

Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and two local capitalists will build at Kentville, Tenn., the largest marble mill in the country.

The failure of the Union Loan and Trust Company, at Sioux City, Iowa, has carried down a number of business houses.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials have completed plans for a line of steamships between Vancouver and Sidney, Australia.

For allowing Murderers Pallister and Roehl to escape from Sing Sing, Keepers Hulse, Murphy and Glynn have been dismissed.

A syndicate has been formed in Chicago for the purchase of the Jeff Davis mansion or "Confederate White House," at Richmond, Va.

An effort is being made to raise the gunboat Serapis, sunk in the war of 1812 at Upper Marlboro, Md., for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Aged 64 and a widower, J. A. E. Gibbs, inventor of the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine, will marry Miss Maggie Craig, of S. taunton, Va., aged 25.

Canada's Government will give \$1,000 to the families of the Cuttyhunk, (Mass.) life saving crew, lost in trying to rescue the men of the St. John brig Aquatic.

The statistics of cigar manufacture in the Ninth Revenue District of Pennsylvania for the year 1892 give that district rank as probably the first in the country.

Andrew T. Sullivan has been appointed postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice George S. Collins, deceased. He has been connected with the office for the past seven years.

Dr. William Everett was elected to Congress in the Seventh Massachusetts to succeed Representative Lodge, who resigned to become U. S. Senator. He is a son of Edward Everett.

J. C. Haven, a Memphis (Tenn.) proof reader, disappeared, and so did David Lampkin's wife. It is now believed they eloped on \$5,000 of Lampkin's money, and they are being hunted on the Pacific coast.

A telegram was received at the Department of State from the United States Minister at Constantinople reporting the settlement of the Marsovan incident, the burning of the American College at Marsovan.

President Cleveland, when questioned by business men and others who were anxious for an early session of Congress, is said to have named September as the date when he will call the national legislators together.

News was brought to the Adjutant General of Colorado at Denver that the Navajo Indians in New Mexico had begun a hostile demonstration against the white settlers and killed eight of them. Troops will be sent to quell the trouble.

The hearing of evidence before Commissioner Raines in the Carlyle Harris case took place in New York. A number of witnesses testified to Helen Potts buying and taking morphine pills, but this testimony was controverted by physicians and friends of the dead girl.

Smokeless powder, manufactured at the Government works at Newport, has been tested, with satisfactory results, in guns up to six inches calibre, and the use of ordinary gunpowder is likely to be abandoned in military or naval operations in which small arms or rapid-firing guns are the chief weapons.

The Register at Stanford University announces that ex-President Harrison will begin his course of lectures on international law next October, when the new school of law will be opened. Besides general instruction in law, the course includes training in branches that will fit students for the public service.

Captain Gilbert G. Wiltsie, U. S. N., died in New York from congestion of the brain, after six days' illness. He had been in the navy about thirty-eight years, fifteen of which was sea service. His last duty was the command of the Boston, from which he was detached, about four months ago, and placed on waiting orders. He commanded the Boston during the trouble in Hawaii, when our flag was raised over the islands.

The finishing work upon the World's Fair buildings and exhibits has been pushed with tremendous energy by a great army of workmen, and the Exposition was formally opened on Monday, May 1, according to the previous proclamation. Like all the preceding World's Fairs since 1850, however, the opening at Chicago was considerably in advance of the completion of the fair. It will take at least a month to get all the exhibits in shape and to have every department in perfect running order.

John Lucock, an electrician in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., made a statement to-day that may throw some light on the loss of the Narrows. He said his brother Robert was second engineer on the Narrows, and that just after the vessel arrived at Liverpool on its last trip he wrote a letter to his brother Thomas, stating that the ship's boilers were in very bad shape and that unless repairs were made the return trip would very likely prove to be a dangerous one.

WORLD'S NAVIES IN LINE.

CLEVELAND REVIEWS THE GORGEOUS WAR SPECTACLE.

MILES OF BOILING GUNS—COUNTLESS THOUSANDS ON JERSEY AND NEW YORK HEIGHTS VIEW THE MARVELOUS SCENE—STIRRING SIGHTS ON RIVER AND LAND.

The Columbian naval review and parade in New York was a grand success. The weather was stormy, and a heavy fog hung over the river on the 27th, but it disappeared toward noon, and the rain ceased, when at 1 o'clock the beautiful dispatch boat Dolphin, having on board the President and cabinet, passed between the line of giant steel war ships, extending up the Hudson River for two miles above 34th street. As the Dolphin passed slowly on its way, ship after ship belched out a salute of 31 guns, and clouds of white smoke rolled over the river, while the heavy reverberations shook the buildings on shore and rolled away in echoes like thunder among the Palisades.

The familiar figure of the President was in full relief as he stood, almost alone, far off on the poop of the yacht, and those who did not know him guessed who he was, because he alone lifted his silk hat as he came abreast of each fire-belching vessel. Never, except in war, if even then, was there heard such a cannonading. In all, some 1,600 discharges from heavy guns were fired.

The line of war ships, dressed in countless flags and streamers, was a sight never to be forgotten. There was in line 35 modern steel war ships, besides the three Spanish caravels, while the river was filled for miles with gaily decorated yachts, tug boats, excursion steamers and crafts of all kinds. After the review, the yachts and river craft moved around the war ships for hours, making the air vocal with shrill whistles, the clanging of bells, the strains of music and hearty cheers. At this time, the flagship Philadelphia, the floating pennant of Commander-in-Chief Gherardi, slipped silently from her moorings and stemmed the swift tide to a point opposite the tomb of the nation's hero, Grant, and there fired a salute to the memory of our greatest general in the war that preserved the States.

When night fell the war ships held the multitude upon the shores and on the steamboats by a superb spectacle with signal lights, flash lights, search lights and fireworks. The proud English cruiser Blake led all the rest with a brilliant night dress of electric jewels, which flung her outlines in lines of fire against the sombre background of the cloudy night. At the end of all she showed to what length the English Vice Admiral was willing to carry his friendly feelings by flashing upon the deck which he commanded a fiery figure of Washington, the man who led these colonies in war upon his kingdom. For hours the sultry sky was crisscrossed with paths of brilliant flame, and the horizon served as a back ground for colored signal lights and glorious pyrotechnics. It lacked but an hour of midnight when the black night conquered and closed in upon the scene turning the glory of the day into treasured memory.

A great banquet was given the fleet officers at the Hotel Waldorf in the evening and the night included a great ball at the Madison Square Garden.

On Friday, the 28th, the land shore parade passed off with great success. The war ships still remained at New York the first of this week, still attracting thousands of visitors. It is estimated that fully 2,000,000 people in all saw the first great spectacle of the Columbian year.

CARLISLE SEES BANKERS.

He Frankly Tells Them the Government's Policy.

Secretary Carlisle had a conference with leading bankers in New York on Saturday last, and the result is probably of great importance to the business condition of the country. The conference lasted somewhat over an hour. The Secretary said that he was there to make a frank, free and open statement of what he believed to be the financial policy of the Government. In the first place, the Secretary said that an issue of bonds just at this time might be an effective remedy, but it would only be temporary, and that it would be followed by disturbances in the money market, and would in the end retard the determination of the administration to repeal the Sherman Silver law. The Secretary said positively that there would be no bond issue, except as a last resort. The Secretary said the currency laws were in bad shape and needed revision, and revision should start with the Sherman law. There is a determination also to show the miners of silver the evil effects of the Sherman law on their fortunes. The Secretary is of the opinion that the silver miners themselves and Western business men generally have been steadily losing money by the operation of the Sherman law. Eastern banks are now refusing credits to the South, Southwest and West, and Chicago banks have followed the example.

The bank presidents, replying to Secretary Carlisle, cordially informed him that they would be ready at all times to co-operate with him in the successful administration of the financial policy of the Government. They shook hands and there was harmony all around. In the meantime the Secretary continues to receive offers of gold from unexpected sources.

War Cloud in Cuba.

Dispatches from Madrid indicate that Spain is much excited over the revolt in Cuba. The Governor of Cuba is censured for permitting the uprising, and may be superceded by Gen. Cawpes. War ships and troops are held ready to send to Cuba at a moment's notice.

The Viking Ship Sails for New York.

The Viking ship to be exhibited at the World's Fair, as a model of the ship in which the Norsemen are supposed to have discovered America, sailed on Monday for New York from Bergen, Norway.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OPEN.

THE PRESIDENT TOUCHED THE BUTTON ON MONDAY, MAY 1.

WITH BOILING GUNS, FLUTTERING BANNERS AND SHOUTING THOUSANDS, THE MACHINERY STARTS—INTERESTING CEREMONIES—MUCH WORK YET TO BE DONE.

The great world's fair at Chicago was formally opened to the public on Monday, May 1st. There were a large number of guests present, including the President and his Cabinet, the Duke de Veragua, members of Congress, many Governors of States, and some 2,000 other distinguished persons. An immense crowd witnessed the event.

The opening ceremonies were held in front of the east entrance to the Administration Building. A grand stand had been erected on which were seated the 2,000 invited guests, 600 musicians and 250 newspaper men, besides the distinguished government and fair officials who occupied a special platform thrown out in front.

At the appointed time, the President touched the golden electric button, and the machinery of the great fair began instantly to move. At the same moment the national flag broke from the half-mast of the central flagstaff of the Administration Building and 700 other flags, and banners sprung to sight on the various other buildings, a national salute of 21 guns was fired from the warship Michigan, and the mammoth electric fountains began to play.

The opening day found the great buildings of the fair all practically completed,

although some interior decorating yet remains to be done. About half of the exhibits were in place, and the general work of clearing up and putting on the finishing touches remains to be done. It will be fully a month before the fair is in complete running order.

The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock, with the performance of John K. Payne's "Columbian March." W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the National House of Representatives, then invoked the blessings of heaven on the Columbian enterprise: "The Prophecy," written for the Fair by W. A. Crofton, of Washington, was read, and after an orchestral overture Director General Davis, as master of ceremonies, made the opening address and introduced President Cleveland.

The President spoke as follows, in a clear and far-reaching voice:

I am here to join my fellow citizens in the congratulations which beset this occasion. Surrounded by the stupendous results of American enterprise and activity, and in view of magnificent evidences of American skill and intelligence, we need not feel that these congratulations will be exaggerated. We stand to-day in the presence of the oldest nations of the world and point to the great achievements we have exhibited, asking no allowance on the score of youth.

The enthusiasm with which we contemplate our work intensifies the warmth of the greeting we extend to those who have come from foreign lands to illustrate with us the growth and progress of human endeavor in the direction of a higher civilization.

We who believe that popular education and the stimulation of the best impulses of our citizens lead the way to a realization of the national destiny which our faith promises, gladly welcome the opportunity here afforded us to see the results accomplished by efforts which have been exerted longer than ours in the fields of man's improvement; while in appreciative return we exhibit the unparalleled advancement and wonderful accomplishments of a young nation, and present the triumphs of a vigorous, self-reliant and independent people.

We have built these splendid edifices, but here we have also built the magnificent fabric of a popular government whose grand proportions are seen throughout the world. We have made and here gathered together objects of use and beauty, the products of American skill and invention; we have also made men who rule themselves.

It is an exalted mission in which we and our guests from other lands are engaged, as we co-operate in the inauguration of an enterprise devoted to human enlightenment; and in the undertaking we here enter upon we exemplify in the noblest sense the brotherhood of nations.

Let us hold fast to the meaning that underlies this ceremony, and let us not lose the impressiveness of this moment. As by a touch the machinery that gives life to this vast Exposition is now set in motion, so at the same instant let our hopes and aspirations awaken forces which in in time to come shall influence the welfare, the dignity and the freedom of mankind.

After the address, the President advanced and placed his finger on the button that started the great engine, amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm.

After the ceremonies, luncheon was served to the presidential party, and a reception was held. The President and party then entered carriages and were driven to the Manufacturers' Building, where the President met the foreign commissioners. A tour of the various buildings was then made, the President being present at the dedication of the Women's Building.

The President was very much impressed with the beauty of the World's Fair buildings and the magnificence of the general effect as seen during a private tour of the grounds on Saturday.

A Rush of Immigrants.

New York dispatch says that ten thousand immigrants have been booked by the different steamship lines to be landed here within the next three months. They are all hurrying this way to avoid cholera in their own country and detentions by severe quarantine regulations on arrival here. The steamship Indiana, from Liverpool, with 775 passengers, and the Switzerland, from Antwerp, with 685, have arrived. The British Princess has sailed from Liverpool with as many more, and the rush here for the entire summer will be unprecedented.

May Day in Europe.

May Day passed in Europe without the revolutionary uprisings feared at many national capitals. Riots occurred at Marseilles, but all other demonstrations were orderly, although large forces of military were kept under arms.

Thos. H. Clarke.